THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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IWASSISSTOR, D. C.I. — E

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THE WEEKLY, with all the news of the capital. or year.

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HE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY. R. W. POX. PRESIDENT AND MANAGEST. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

Amusements. ALBAUCH'S-John T. Raymond. NATIONAL-Clara Morris. Manzoo's-Mattie Vickers DIME MUSEUM-Pauline Markham. NIQUE-Varieties. SHINGTON RINK-Ninth and R. L avenue E ST. RINK - Finest skating surface in the city

Sample ropics of the WERRLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be sent free of postage to any address five weeks for 10 cents.

The "National Republican" in Virginia. The transfer of the Richmond Whig to Democratic bands leaves the National.

REPUBLICAN the sole representative in daily journalism of anti-bourbon ideas in Virginia. It will endeavor to fill the breach, and to that end will devote increased attention to the affairs of the Old Dominion Its vigilant and efficient correspondent at the state capital will watch the legislative and executive acts of the now dominant party with the same fairness-but vigilance -that is devoted at the national capital by the home staff of this paper.

A GLADSTONE-PARNELL coalition is almost in sight. Some of the war writers are plowing up

graveyards quite too recklessly BISMARCK'S affection for the United States is only surpassed by his satanimajesty's love for holy water.

Tun silly show that royalty made of itself in London on the 21st Instant will give democracy a fresh impetus all over

THE success of the Israelites' fair was assured long ago; the only question now is as to how far its good results shall exceed those of other great fairs held in this city,

Europe.

THE Democrats in the House have learned the art of storing electricity, and are packing thunderbolts to be let loose on their own ranks in the coming congressional cam-

A connespondent calls for a concise de scription of a "dude's" brain. Assuming the existence of the thing, we should de scribe it as the connecting link between the tangible and the intangible.

HUSDREDS of women in New York, according to Labor Commissioner Peck, are toiling for 121 cents a day. It is understood that these sad tollers are graciously excused from contributing to the support of foreign

THE enemies who hoped and the friends who feared that Gladstone's star was declining are compelled to look straight up if they would see it shining in all its old-time splendor. As compared with the greatest living statesmen of England, he is still a giant among pigmies.

It may be set down as almost certain that there will be an early dissolution of the British parliament and an appeal to the people on the direct issue of home rule. On this fight Mr. Parnell and his associates will enter bravely and hopefully, and their American friends will not forget them.

The Atlanta Constitution kindly suggests that "Brer Morrison can make himself universally popular by introducing and pass' ing a horizontal free lunch bill," The ways and means chairman is getting a deal of good advice from Democratic newspapers whose brains have escaped the free trade

EDITOR DANA, with his eagle eve fixed on '88, quietly remarks: thought that the Hon, David Bennett Hill had done growing were unquestionably mistaken. There are continual signs that he has not stopped yet." By the way, where does David B. stand on the silver cuestion?

THE Democratic House of Representatives yesterday entered actively on the work of manufacturing political capital for the All the proceedings in Republican party. relation to the Norfolk navy yard matter were just what the enemies of the Democracy would have dictated if they had been managing the business.

REVERRING to the hope of tariff tinkering by the present Congress, the British In ad Coal Trade Review says: "There is the here that if the duties are made more reasonable we shall do a larger measure of trade with America than has of late years fallen to our lot," If the tinkers are defeated-as we are sure they will be-this scheme will not fructify.

Ir is not good policy to attempt by legislation to prevent the making of contracts requiring payment in gold. In this free country two parties have a right to make a contract stipulating that payment shall be made in wild cats, peanuts, potatoes, or any other article whose sale and use are not prohibited by law. The friends of silver should keep cool, and let the other side do the worrying.

THE New York Herald is authority to the startling statement that the American girl, finding that the "dude" was both vapid and vacuous, as well as imbecile and idiotic, has at last decided to dethrone hlm. The Herald's only wonder is that it took her so long to make this resolution. So far as Washington Is concerned no such resolution has been adopted, and the "dude" shines here this season as radiantly ridiculous as ever. But he was never en throned in the minds of sensible girls, his conquests having been confined to the ranks

"Is it true," inquires a correspondent, writing from far-off Oregon, "that the administration when it first started in was grossly deceived as to the character of apleants for office, and, under the indusped of such deception, appointed a number of notoriously had men to important post-

period of tender adolesence. It had no xperience, nor had it any modern example show how a Democratic administration ought to be run. But it had the sweet redulity of youth, and wicked Democrats took advantage of its innocent trustfulness o get appointments for bad men. We can think of nothing meaner than such decou ion, unless it be the setting of a young and confiding hen on artificial eggs!

More Civillan Power Needed in the War and Navy Departments.

Army and navy officers are devising ways ad means to more interest the people of the United States and their representatives, in the two services, so that they will give them fuller and more hearty popular con-sideration and support. We beg leave to tell our military friends that the first reqnisite to secure the increased popula favor desired is the establishm maintenance in the War and Navy Departments of greater civilian power. No doubt our military men would like to control themselves and to have Congress give them all the money they want, ask no questions, pry into no secrets of the two aristocracles, and be nothing but their humble servitors. But such is not to be the condition of affairs. It is a republican army and navy to which they belong. One act of Congress can abolish the whole establishment and turn into civil life every officer, from general to lieutenant, from admiral to ensign. The army and navy are t this moment commanded by President Cleveland, and not by Gen. Sheridan and Admiral Porter. The Commander-inchief's orders are determined by Secretaric Endicott and Whitney, and the two great departments of which these Cabinet officers are the heads control and expend the aprepriations, direct all military and naval policy of the people and Congress, whether the officers of the army and navy are pleased with those laws and policy or are hostile

This is the correct constitutional theory four military administration, and whenever shall be fully carried out, and the Presi ent and the Secretaries, in fact as well as n form, shall control completely, in generals and in details, the army and the navy, the services will grow strong with the people and Congress. The President and Sec ctaries, taking that deep interest in mili tary and naval affairs which intimate knowledge and complete personal responsibility will be sure to arouse, will demand and secure from Congress all useful legislation, and will invoke for the officers and men of the services that popular favor and support which are so much needed and

We regret to say that the true theory of military and naval administration is by no means carried out under present practices, almost solely because the Secrearies of the departments have not the civilian aid they ought to have. They are practically the sole representatives in the two departments of the civil power. When Secretary Endicott enters the War Department building the people and their power are there represented. When he steps out there is no such representation; the chief clerks and other clerks are not adequate. The military men disregard them and crush them out. This is also true of the Navy Department.

Secretaries Endicott and Whitney are also he only lawyers in the two departments. We do not refer to a knowledge of military law, but to an acquaintance with those legal principles which should be always found near at hand where large sums of money are to be disbursed and important aws are to be interpreted and carried into execution. The Navy Department each year for the next four will disburse, in addition to its regular annual expenditures of fifteen millions, at least five millions for the increase of the navy, making upwards of twenty millions a year. The War Departnent expenditures will probably reach fifty nillions a year. Superior legal knowledge should be present where the authority to make these expenditures exists.

We repeat and emphasize the facts: Secretary Whitney is the only lawyer in the Navy Department.

Secretary Endicott is the only lawver in the War Department.

If these Secretaries will surrender their families and all social life, and will work all day, evenings and someti they can perhaps acquire the necessary knowledge and perform the necessary labor to properly control and conduct the great orces committed to their charge. But uness they have fron constitutions they will oon endanger their health, and have to abent themselves to take rest. Then the departments will pass again under the domination of the army and navy officers, into military instead of civilian control.

Two remedies for the existing cylls may e applied. One certainly should be: the appointment of an assistant secretary and solicitor from civil life in each department. They should be given ample salaries, otherwise men who can do what is wanted will not come forward; the offices will be filled by men who will be more annoyance than help to the Secretaries.

The other remedy may be additionally adopted if deemed advisable by the Secretaries and Congress. Some, or all, of the ureaus should have civilian heads. Start ling as it may sound to our army and navy potentates, there is not one of the present eight bureaus of the Wer Department, or of the eight bureaus of the Navy Department,which could not be placed under a civilian, without creating difficulties in administration; the changes would even result in beterfadministration. We grant that the sixtecn civilian bureau chiefs, subsecretaries n effect, should be men of high character and of superior capacity, in order fitly to represent the chief secretaries in controling the various corps connected with the several bureaus. But it would not be difficult to find such chiefs at a salary for each of \$5,000; not much more than is paid to ach of the forty or fifty retired rear admirals in the navy, and to the retired

We commend our views to the consideration of the many military and naval officers new commorant in Washington, seeking to establish their services in the confidence of the people. Let them for the present cease o press for further favors for themselves, but with one accord urge the importance of strengthening popular power in the departments by the introduction of civillan ssistant secretaries, solicitors, and chiefs of tureaus. When this change is effected here will be no trouble in obtaining from Congress, through the intercession of the ble-bodied, sound-minded, well-organized civilian rulers of the departments, all the teneficial legislation for the army and navy which can be justly asked for.

A Permanent Exposition of Working Models.

Hearty approval of the National Re-FUBLICAN'S suggestion that the surplus revenues of the patent office be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a ermanent exposition of working models has come from many quarters.

Senators and representatives in Congress who have had exceptional facilities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with the patent bureau, who know what it was and what it is, what it has accomplished and what it ought to achieve, who are so- people an off-year free from partisan turtions P* Yes, it is true; too sadly true. qualited with its present facilities as well moll, passion, and strife. Such a cooling The administration was young in the as with its necessities, have assured us that time would be death to bourbonism, and

time, and that we may depend on their ordial co-operation in urging the consum

mations of the object simed at-Many of the experts in the patent office nd others who have, at various times, served on its examining force, have taken pains to assure us by letters, or personal calls, that we have discerned the one great seed of that branch of the service, and save given assurance that their active infuence shall not be wanting in carrying the

rand improvement forward. From inventors in many cities and towns and from capitalists interested in mechan ical inventions have come equally earnest expressions of approval and encourage-ment, and the circle is still widening to such an extent that the movement is assuring a national chiracter.

The best authorities in electric scienassert that we are entirely safe in relying on the current of the Potomac for the generation of all the power that can possibly be equired. Inventions already patented and tested in practical use guarantee both the generation and the application of this

It is time, therefore, to begin to consider definite plans for the consummation of the great enterprise, and the NATIONAL REPUB-ACAN now calls on those who have given or may give, careful attention to the subect, and whose pursuits or studies have been such as to qualify them for offering practical bints, to suggest the general fea ures of a plan for the proposed exhibi-

Virginia Bourbons. It took from 1870 to 1879 to fully convince be people of Virginia that the bourbons were misgoverning them most wretchedly t will hardly take so long a period of bourbon restoration, or usurpation, to teach the same people that these same bourbons have neither the capacity nor disposition to govern well, and that they must go, finally and

In saving this it is not meant that the people have reinvested the bourbons with power, nor that they can, by any ordinary exercise of their will, resume this power and place it in other hands. But it is too sure that neglect, or indifference, or credulity, or all these combined, did operate among the people somewhere to a degree sufficient to enable the bourbons to play their games successfully and safely, and yet it is equally sure that the popular sovereignty, indignantly resolute and aroused to that vigilance which is the price of liberty, can and will assert itself effectually.

It takes no prophet, nor son of a prophet o foresce that Virginia bourboulsm, true only to its own character and instincts, will speedily dissipate whatever hope and confidence may have been placed in it by the people, and provoke a definitive and crushing judgment. Already it has entered on a course of flagrant perfidy and reaction. Already it is manifesting its incorrigible folly in its action on every subject it touches. A relic of slavery, an anachronism in our politics, it is essaying an impossible task, for it cannot accommodate itself to the situation nor subdue the situation to its pur-

Professions, promises, and pledges ≒e nothing to bourbons. Self-styled "debt payers" in 1879-'S1, standing on a platform of alleged honor and honesty, they now, in effect, proclaim themselves repudiators, and declare war against the Supret the United States, in the name of state rights! Yet they have not forgotten their funderism nor learned readjustment, as is abundantly shown by their recent legislation b traying the Riddleberger settlement to its enemies, and by their present attitude of inquiry as to what that is in which they pretended to "acquiesce" in 1893. Not only did they affirm their acquies

ence in 1883 in the Riddleberger settle ment, but in their platform of that year they protested that they were the best friends of the colored people in all their rights and interests, and that they would protect these with all zeal and diligence, even pledging a separate school system for the colored children, under complete colored control. Nevertheless that very year was signalized and disgraced by "the Danville campaign;" and, so far from fulfilling their pledge as to the schools, no more was heard of it, and they actually put all the schools (as all the elections) under partisan ourbon boards for every county and city elected by bourbon legislators.

Last year, waiting until the state Repub lican convention had met and acted, the servilely and hypocritically copied its platform in large measure. In base imitation they limped after it as to the matters of free school books, necessary support of dis-abled and needy soldiers, the rights of labor, the convict contract system, blennia elections, local opilon, &c. But what do we now see? Every pretext and subterfuge is resorted to for evasion. Fre school books are not needed; to provide them is unconstitutional; it will cost too much; it will compel an increase of taxation, &c. Such are the excuses given in the legislature and in the bourbon press to justify a gross failure to fulfill a public duty and a party pledge.

And yet it has been plainly shown that the so-called constitutional difficulty is puerile and untenable—ridiculous; that a miform and equal system of free schools for all the people requires free books for all, so that none may be humiliated, on the one hand, by being forced to plead pauper ism, and so that none may obtain benefits, on the other, not freely enjoyed by all; that the annual cost of these books will not exceed \$200,000 (with the books on hand), and may not be more than half that sum; and that a treasury able to devote \$100,000 month to enrich certain private speculators in Riddleberger (exclusively) can easily turn a sufficient sum toward a supply of free books. Besides hese school books are now a direct and very heavy tax on parents and guardians, who would be relieved of this by the free state supply, which could be made at a greatly less cost, as the state would purchase in large quantities at minimum prices. Moreover, the bourbon reassessment of last year has raised the valuation of the property of the state for taxes an aggregate o \$56,000,000, whereby the taxes have already

been increased at least \$224,000 a year. As for the support of disabled and needy ddiers-the bourbons have already dis posed of that by a ridiculous appropriation of \$80,000 for one year! That is the mouse born of their laboring mountains of fervid promise! The Republican state committee of Virginia made a calculation last year as to what all their undertakings in the plat form would cost, and, on a reliable basis, they found that it would take \$300,000 for first year to give every disabled and needy soldier from \$6 to \$10 a month, as ording to his disabilities and necessitiesand this it was intended that the party should do if it controlled the government, What an anti-climax to the glorious con federate campaign, led by Fitz Lee to vic tory, is this beggarly pittance of \$80,000 cast as a bone to dogs. Most who strive for a pittance will be disappointed, while those who get a share will hardly be prid for their trouble, unless they can get

\$10,000 of the \$80,000 goes ! Of course bourbons have no idea of estab lishing real biennial elections, to give the

into the Veterans' Home, to which only

we have taken the right step at the right | the bourbons know it. As to the rest of their ready promises, in echo of the honest pledges of the Republicans, they will certainly do nothing, or only go so far as to mock expectation with a pretense of performance

To keep the word of promise to the ear And break it to the hope.

Deceiving the British People,

If a deliberate attempt to deceive the English people in relation to the most im portant question of the day may be called enterprise, the London Times must be placed at the head of the list of enterprising English newspapers. That great journal pro fesses to have made an effort to collect and collate the public opinion in that inconsiderable part of the world lying outside of the United Kingdom-hence lying in darkness-on the question of the expediency of secoding to the demand of the Irish for home rule. But the profession is palpably false, and would be ludicrously so, if the subject were less serious. The opinions re-ported are all on one side—all opposed to the concession. The Times, instead of honestly trying to give the truth, has made an effort to fortify the conservative posttion and give emphasis to the opposition to me rule.

The "American view" of the question is given in a letter alleged to bave been written in New York, but it smells of London smoke. It is absurdly false, but its absurdity does not cancel its malice. The writer claims to have learned by careful investigation that, aside from the Irish themselves, there is in this country "no sympathy what ever with Irish agitation for separation. Most thoughtful Americans, he goes on to state, favor "the centralizing tendency" in their own country, and while they desire to see the federal authorities "take over to their control some prerogatives still re-tained by the states," it is highly improbable that they would be in favor of home rule in Ireland.

This is so palpably fraudulent that it were waste of words to point out the fallacy, But this is not the worst. The hired lin pretends to have learned that the Irishman in America is "never an American;" that he 'hates England and does not love America.' and that our "cowardly and corrupt" politicians are always watchful and willing to give him aid and encouragement in his unlawful attempts to do injury to England or involve our own and the Euglish government in trouble.

Such stuff as this would not be worthy of serious notice, or even of wholesome contempt, if it were not used by a great news. paper, in a great national crisis, to deceive the people in relation to a question of mous importance. Of course every intelligent American reader knows that there is n overwhelming preponderance of American sympathy on the Irish side of the controversy. It is doubtful if, among the 12,000,000 voters of the United States, a hundred thousand could be found who would vote against home rule for the Irish people in face of the returns of the recent parliamentary elections. The native Americans have had ample proof of the patriotism of their fellow-citizens who were born in Ireland. They would not deny to Ireland that which they believe to be the inalienable right of every people. The man agers of the London Times are not so ill-informed as to believe the falsehoods which they print. But they hope that the antihome rule sentiment in England will be strengthened if the English masses can be made to believe that American sympathy is against the cause represented by the Irish nationalists. Hence the hired liar is set to work, and the great metropolitan newspa per degrades itself by deliberate deception

Parties a Necessity.

"No Parties, No Republic" is the caption of a pertinent and pointed editorial in which the New York Sun dissects and de molishes a denunciatory utterance of Harper's Weekly anent "the miserable game of party advantage." The Sun states the axiomatic proposition that "the nature of Republican government, of the government of the people by the people, is such that it must be carried on through parties, standing for different ideas and conflicting political tendencies. So it has been in all free gov ernments that have ever existed; and so it is to-day in every free government that

The Sun holds that it is necess ry to the xistence of these parties that each should ontinually strive "to get some advantage over its opponent." This, too, is self-evident, for a dormant party would be party-not even its organization could be kept up without continuous activity. And in this endeavor and in the constant discussions, investigations, revelations, reforms, advances, and retreats which grow out of party strife and belong to it," Sun asserts, "the liberties and the rights of the people are maintained; and no other way of maintaining them has ever been in vented or is now known to men." We incline to the opinion that the Sun might ave gone even further-so far, indeed, as to have said that no other way is known either to man, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, or that nondescript called the Magwump.

"The miserable game of party advan tage," is, as the Sun concludes, "essential to free government," but we are not sure that the editor is quite just in the asser tion that "those who most despise it and denounce it, must be those who at heart despise and hate republican government, and wish to see some other sort of govern

ment established in its place." Is it not possible, or even quite probable, that those who indulge in silly abuse of parties are sincerely attached to free government and to our own republican in stitutions? Certain ugly phases of political activity offend their sense of propriety Without pausing for philosophical reflec tion they deal in general denunciation, applying to a system condemnation that is only

oplicable to its abuses. The San reminds the grumblers that the kind of government which they affect to admire exists in Russia and "is believed to exist in sheel," but adds that "most intelli gent persons will prefer to live in such a country as the United States, where the game of party advantage will be played ust as long as freedom and self-govern ment are maintained."

But increasing intelligence, improving morals, and a generally advancing civiliza-tion ought to gradually divest this game of its most repulsive features, and, in time, render the country an acceptable abode for even the most sesthetic Mugwump-Br's Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, for instance,

A Mistake Corrected.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is engaged i taking Tennessee Republican. It will be re tembered that a few months ago our esteemed ontemporary was engaged in making Virginia

The latter assertion is a mistake. Th NATIONAL REPUBLICAN knew and stated 'a few months ago" that Virginia was Republican. This newspaper "was engaged" at that time, and so asserted repeatedly, in trying to create such a public sentiment as would insure a fair election and honest count.

When the last campaign in Virginia was naugurated the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN advised its readers that the Democrats had, by revolutionary methods, obtained a majority in the last legislature for the purpose of passing a law that would enable their minor-

Ity party to control the state. Our only hope of Republican success, as we then and re-peatedly thereafter declared, was that lead. ing Democrats outside of the Old Dominion might be induced, as a matter of sound national policy, to advise the Virginia contin-gent to desist from the purpose of defeating

majority by fraud. In this purpose we falled. The ballot oxes were handled and the votes inspected and counted by Democrats alone. The elec tion did not elect. Had there been 40,000 Republican majority the net result would not have been changed.

As to Earthquakes.

We walk the earth, it is firm beneath our read, and we never think of danger. Yet it is possible, at any time and place, that this solid foundation may be convulsed like a stormy ocean, rising and falling, and opening awful, unimaginable depths to engulf all people and all, even their proudest, works forever.

Earthquakes have their appointed periods Yet we do not know when or where they may come. This, alone, is positive, that every part of the world has been visited by them, and is still liable to their visitation Such disturbances occur with most fre quency in southern latitudes. Yet so little is understood, such mystery surrounds them, that predictions are idle

From various facts and indications it is possible that another earthquake period is about to startle this great globe of ours. Mexico and Central America have shuddered under the stroke within the past two weeks. Adobe houses fell, people were thrown to the ground. Who shall say that here it ends? The region mentioned is familiar with calamities resulting from this cause. Three minutes only were required to sink inder the waves, in 1693, the capital city of Jamaica-Port Royal, San Salvador, in 1873, was utterly destroyed. Many times South America has waved like a banner in a tempest and been rent apart.

May such disaster visit our country? Undoubtedly. We have not been exempt in the past. For several months, in 1811, the Mississippi valley quaked through many hundred miles. Lakes appeared or disappeared; the ground tossed like billows. New England and the middle states received their experience long before, in 1755. There was noise like thunder: people were prostrated like the slain in battle. Houses were east down or dislocated in Boston. Fences roamed wildly away, confusing all oundaries of farms,

California's earthquakes have been nunerous. Within our knowledge, the southern states have received but a few gentle shocks. Before their settlement by the whites doubtless they had their share.

Should the genuine Central American article ever touch our cities they must tumble like children's houses of cards, for they are not constructed to withstand even a moderate earthquake. Let us hope that we may never meet the trial.

MR. GLADSTONE'S great speech of Thurslay night contains the admission that home rule for Ireland would not violate the integrity of the empire. This is going a good deal farther than any other leading English statesman has dared to go. It is the most encouraging utterance that the nationalists bave heard from any quarter, and it gives the keynote of the next campaign.

GLADSTONE says, in effect, "the empire existed in its integrity when Ireland had a parliament, before the act of union, and will exist when Ireland has her parliament restored." This is progress.

Breakfast Table Letter to the President Mr. PRESIDENT: The "alippery silver dollar" commands the attention of both houses of Congress. It is a part of the constitutional money. It is known as specie; it is known as cash; it has faithfully served the people as a medium of exchange. It is composed of a metal that has been used as money since Father Abraham's time. In proportion to its supply, and the require

ments of the people, it has been coined into soney. For fifty years its weight has been uniform, without regard to the fluctuations of the market price of silver builion. Its intrinsic value and legal tender quality combined give it a purchasing power within the confines of the republic equal to any other kind of money. Its representative, the silver certificate, has been exchanged at par with bankers for gold to the extent of seventy-five millions of dollars. A standing offer for silver ollars payable in gold at a half per cent. discount is made, and they cannot be obtained at that price. Among the people the possession of it supplies every want that money can buy. Its volume, every denomination, does not equal five dollars per capita. By constitutional enactments the American people have coined alike into money gold and silver, making them alike legal tender. The moment that either coin is carried to foreign countries it is placed nto the scales and treated as a commodity. This course will continue until a congress o commercial nations shall establish a plan of iternational coinage which shall be approved by their respective governments.

Mr Webster, in his great argument in the senate in regard to money, said that "the power to regulate commerce between the states carried with it, necessarily and directly, the essential element of commerce-the currency. the money, which constituted the life and soul of commerce. Paper money in this age was an essential element in all trade between the states; it was connected with all commercial ransactions, and it belonged to the general povernment, and not to the state governments. to provide for or regulate the currency beween the states. A paper medium, equivalent to coin, and of equal credit in all parts of the country, was an important instrument of Currency and exchange were mited, and if the government would do its duty on the great subject of the currency, the nercantile and industrious classes would feel the benefit through all the operations of ex-

change." All the service that Mr. Webster usked for noney is now performed in overy state and erritory by the "slippery silver dollar." or its epresentative, the silver certificate, as well as

y any other form of national money. Mr. President, the American people, by the peration of law, have yoked the two metals, old and silver, together under the authority of the national government, as stated by Web ster, to perform the service of money, and designated their equivalents, without stipulating any change to be made in the quantity of metal used on account of the fluctuations in the price of the bullion.

If English sentiment and government refus

join in an international congress, why should not the American people have the in dependence to maintain their own financial entiments? For, after all, it is but a centiment, which makes custom, and customs make laws. Because England is the creditor nation and the national banks of this country are the creditors of the people, it gives them no right to demand an increase of the amount of metal o make a dollar to pay a dollar of indebt-

Mr. President: Do you suppose there is a American farmer, while plowing his field with a yoke of oxen, fool enough to unyoke his white ox and let the yellow ox perform the service, because the white one is the

heaviest? Perhaps when the world's dollar is made it will be composed of both the money metals: then it will be impossible to unvoke

What is best for the country is to keep its money and export its productions. Jackson and Beaton thought so, and used alloy in the making of money, to prevent its exportation. After all, why discuss this question. Gov. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, hit the nall on the head when he remarked to the writer of this letter: "When Congress remonetized silver and provided for the coinage of the silver dollar, by more than a two-thirds vote of both Houses, that ended it'-for the people's money won the victory over the bankers mency.

Your attention is invited to an extract from Mr. Webster's argument in the Senate upon the power of removal by the Executive, which we publish in this morning's issue, as he held the opposite view from Chief Justice Storey.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

WEBSTER'S ARGUMENT.

WERSTER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Webster admitted that the power of the President to remove officers at will was settled by construction, by precedent, by practice, and by statute. But he believed that the original decision, by the first Congress, was wrong. The constitution did not expressly confer this power: those who maintain its existence, in the single hands of the President, derived it from the clause which says. "The executive power: shall be yeated in a Fresident." The power of removal, it was said, was an executive power; and what are its boundaries? He thought it was not the intention of the framers of our written constitution to confer it in the lump. When speaking of executive power, did they mean executive power as known in Eagland, or as in France, or as in Russia? It differed in all these countries. He though they meant that one magistrate, to be called Fresident, should hold the executive authority; but they meant, further, that he should hold it according to the grants and limitations of the constitution itself. They did not intend a sweeping gift of prerogative, as was evident from their proceeding immediately after using these general words to enumerate and define specifically the several distinct and particular authorities of the President.

If the power was an executive power it must be implied; by a should the power of appointment was not left to be so implied; by should the power of removal, because it was not a separate and distinct power. It was a part of the power of removal, because it was not a separate and distinct power. It was a part of the power of removal, because it was not a separate and distinct power. It was a part of the power of removal, because it was not a separate and distinct power. It was a part of the power of removal, because it was not a separate and distinct power. It was a part of the power of removal, hance it was manifest that whoever held the power of appointment they must, according to the constitution of the lower of appointment they must, according to the construc

senate, not the President alone, who had the power of appointment, they must, according to the construction of the constitution, hold the power of removal.

"The decision of 1789," he said, "had been followed by a strange anomaly, showing that it did not rest on a just principle. The natural connection between the appointing power and the removing power had always led the President to bring about a removal by the process of a new appointment. But the Senate sometimes rejected the new nomination. What thou became of the old incumbent? Was he out of office, or was he still in? He had not been came of the old incumbent? Was he out of office, or was he still in? He had not been runted out by any exercise of the power of appointment, for no appointment had been inade, he had not been removed by any distinct and separate act of removal, for no such act had been performed or attempted. Those, therefore, who maintained that the power of removal existed in the President alone were driven to very near absurdity. They were driven to very near absurdity. They were driven to very near absurdity. They mere driven to very near absurdity, they mere driven to very near absurdity. They were driven to the appointing power, but to a part of it, the nomination of a successor, so that the removing power was made incident, not to the appointing power, but to a part of it, the nomination of a successor, so that the removing power was made incident, not often provided the near appointment, that is, the removal of the person actually in office. In other words, the nomination, was nevertheless held to be good and valid to bring about t then he was out, whatever became of the nomination. But the President had acted upon the idea that a nomination made, and afterwards withdrawn, did not remove the incumbent. Even this was not the end of the incomissencies to which the prevailing doctrine had led. Nominations to offices already filled had been before the Senate for months, the incumbents continuing to discharge their official duties until their successors had been confirmed, and received their commissions. So that, if the nominations were confirmed, the nomination itself made no removal. The removal, then, waited to be brought about by the appointment; but if the nomination itself, it was contended, had effected the removal. Who could defend opinions which led to such results?"

AMUSEMENTS.

RHEA AT THE NATIONAL. The talented and charming Rhea enters upon a return engagement at the New National next week in a brilliant repertory of new plays and comedies, and being a great favorite she will doubtless be greeted by large and critical audiences. She is supported by an unusually strong company headed by Geo.*F. Learock. During the week she presents three new plays, two of which are sparkling comedies from the pen of the eminent French dramatist, Victo-rien Sardou, namely, "A Dangerous Game" and "The Power of Love." The third is comedictia, adopted and written by Rhea, en-titled "Tragedy and Comedy." which she will offer on Saturday evening. In the romantic comedy, "The Power of Love," Rhea, for the first time, will appear in five characters, in. cluding that of a boy. The repertory for the week is as follows: Monday, "Pygmalion and Galates," Tuesday, "An Unequal Match;" Wed-nesday, "Pygmalion and Galates;" Thursday, "The Power of Love;" Friday, "Pygmalion and Galatea:" Saturday matinee, "Fron Frou:" Saturday night, "The Power of Love" and "Trag-

edy and Comedy."

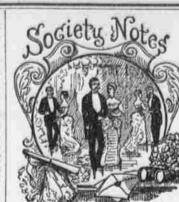
The cast of characters for "Pygmalion and Galatea" is as follows: Pygmalion, an Athenian sculptor, Mr. Geo. F. Learock; Leucippe, a sol-dier, Mr. Edward Warren; Chrysos, an art pa-tron, Mr. Robert G. Wilson; Agesimos, Chrysos's slave, Mr. Percy Sage; Mimos, Pygmalion's slave, Mr. Boyd Putnam; Cynisca, Pygmalion's wife, Miss Adelaide Fitzallen; Daphne, Chris soe's wife, Miss Elia Wren; Myrine, Pygmalion's sister, Miss Julia Wheeler, and Galatea, an animated statue, Rhea. MISS ANDERSON AT ALBAUGH'S

Miss Mary Anderson, lately returned from a remarkably successful European trip, adding, if possible, further laurels to her fame and name at New York, enters next Monday night upon a week's engagement at Albaugh's Opera House, and will furnish seven entertainments, which can be relied upon to be first-class in every respect. Miss Anderson is very popular in this city, and has a host of adm vill welcome the opportunity to see her in some of her great characters. She brings with her an excellent company, and every play will be strongly cast. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, "Prymalion and Galatea" and "Com-edy and Tragedy;" Tuesday, "As You Like It;" Thursday and Saturday, "The Lady of Lyons;" Saturday matinee, "As You Like It."

HERZOG'S OPERA HOUSE. Monday and the week at Herzog's a story of extraordinary interest and power, the "Galley Slave," will be told in the eminently successful drama by Bartley Campbell. Its situations are changeful and surprising, and especially pic-turesque are the groupings at the end of each A strong company will present the playno other could do so properly. T. F. Frowley of this city, plays the Baron, and Rose Snyder also of Washington, Phoebo day,

THE DIME MUSEUM. "Marked for Life," a thrilling drama, will attract a concourse of cagor and not to be disappointed patrons of the Dime thronest week. Sid C. France, known t with warmest praise, is announced in the chief character, to be suitably supported by a careully selected company. The only in of the Dime consists in the extent of its walls a fact which will probably be proved with un-usual force during the coming week's enter-

PARTIES paying a visit to the capital can Hotel Arno, Sixtee at the Hotel Arno, Sixteenth street, between I and K northwest, than can be obtained at any other hotel. Everything is new and complete at this establishment.



The week in society has been more re-

markable for the events that did not take place than for those that came off. It has been a period of mourning—heartfelt and tear-bathed—for the lossfor Miss Katharine Lee Bayard. The very heavens here seemed to weep for her untimely departure. In the sad gloom of that event, society stands aghast at the sad truth that the brightest, sweetest, and gayest of her belles lies stlent in death. All testify to the extreme sweetness of her nature and the marvelous acuteness and activity of her brilliant intellect. Had Miss Bayard resigned the hurlyburly and rush and excitement of society for the quiet and retirement of literature, ber work would have defied the corroding advances of time and stood foremost in the libraries of the future, and in those of the present as well. But she has been taken away at the very thresh-hold of possible achievement. The last look the world had of her was a fitting farewell for her. The Friday evening reception at the house of the Secretary of State drew together a most brilliant assembly. The rooms were fairly packed, and Miss Bayard stood at the entrance to the drawing room in her dainty toilet, welcoming the coming guests, looking the veritable princess that she was. There was a slight look of pain or fatigue in the lovely face, and that peculiar, pathetic expression that was seen sometimes about the mouth, all understood now. And then, when the last guest departed, she went away to the silence of her own chamber and was seen sgain nevermore. Through all the active seenes of busy life she loved so well and sympathized with so entirely, we shall never see her shining face again, not until the clouds have rolled back and the heavens parted like a scroll. She is one of those who make eternity a delightful anticipation. Ah, she is better off, but to the household of which she was the central light and hope, with all the sweet and tender relations of it—the invalid mother, the poet-statesman, and the dear brothers and sisters—may the dear Father in his all-pitying mercy send a balm to their painfully riven heartstrings. She was too bright for earth, and yet we did so need her here. She does not leave behind her in society an intellectual peer. She was courageous of soul and body, quick to discern and esponse the right, and then defend it to the end. It was well that the world saw not the dead however for the most near rootnowed and we wend of from the painfully riven heartstrings. She was too bright for earth, and yet we did so need her here. She does not leave behind her in society an intellectual peer. She was courageous of soul and body, quick to discern and esponse the right, and then defend it to the e her work would have defied the corroding advances of time and stood foremost in the

The projected gayeties of the week were for the most part postponed and no end of dinners, teas, and reception invitations were declined by prominent official folks. Ladies who made calls or saw their friends wore toilets of black for the most part. Mrs. Speaker Carlisle and the ladies of the Cabinet did not hold their accustomed levees on Wednesday, and Mrs. Macallister Laughton recalled her invitations for Wednesday evening. Miss Cleveland secluded herself from callers, and it was only at the earnest request of Secretary Bayard that the invitations to the diplomatic dinner were not recalled.

There was little disposition in the city for gayety on Monday, but Mrs. Justice Blatchford and Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. White and Miss. Waite had crowded houses. On Connecticut avenue the elegant drawing rooms of Mrs. Sherrill, who was assisted by Miss Jennie Sherrill, were thronged during the afternoon. The ladies at the Ebbitt House were at home informally, and at the Riggs Mrs. George E. Seney, Mrs. Dorsey, Mrs. Starr, and Mrs. Porter saw their friends. Mrs. Spofford, who has with her that able veteran of the woman's cause, Miss Susan B. Anthony, attracted many visitors. In the evening usual bad spell of weather set in. The theaters had drawing performances, and Mrs. Leiter's superb salon had its complement of brilliant people. The house, like all recent residences, was built for sumptuous entertaining, and most marvelously does it fulfill its deatiny. The broad stairway, the high-celled, well-ventilated parlors, wide halls, and the princely dining room combine to make it essentially hospitable, and Mr. and Mrs. The broad stairway, the high-ceiled, well-ventilated parlors, wide halls, and the princely dining room combine to make it essentially hospitable, and Mr. and Mrs. Leiter contribute the personal individuality that is needed to complete the charm of the splendid mansion. It is a house for the daintiest dresses, as there is no fear of gardenic distributions of the splendid mansion. daintiest dresses, as there is no fear of get-

daintiest dresses, as there is no rear of get-ting them dragged to a string, the spaces are se ample, and so the reception was in every respect the ideal fete.

The Army and Navy Club gave a pretty german, and the lovely toilets of the ladies and the brave bearing of the men showed to fine advantage in the anchor figure. The favors were sliver stirrups and May-poles with bells.

with bells.

The tea given by ex-Justice and Mrs. Strong and Miss Julia Strong on Tuesday was a most recherche affair. They, too, have a spacious house and a charming hospitality. Mrs. Strong and Miss Julia received in toilets of black brocade. Miss Dawes and Miss Cullom presiding at the tea table, and sitting in the light of a pink-shaded lamp, were both looking charmingly. Mrs. Pollok, Mrs. James Carlisls, Miss Bradley, Miss Janin, and Miss Randall also assisted with the pleasant entertainment. This event marked the return of this delightful family to society after a period of mourning, and was therefore a doubly welcome occurrence. Ladies at the Portland, Mrs. Judge Mac-

Ladies at the Fortland, Mrs. Judge Mac-Arthur and her charming friends, Mrs. Judge Bentley, of Colorado; Mrs. James E. Campbell, of Connecticut avenue, and Campbell, of Connecticut avenue, and others, were althome, and there were several luncheons, theater parties, and suppers; and at night the chief justice held his third card reception, which drew out a fine representative attendance of men and women. Mrs. Watte wore a plum color satin dress with passementeric garnitures and point lace. Miss Waite wore a simple costume of China silk, combined with claret velvet. Among other distinguished persons present were a goodly number of the members of the Ohio delegation. It is a notable fact that the predominace of presentinently pretty women with that body a notable fact that the predominace of preeminently pretty women with that body
this year is strikingly remarkable. The
Buckeye State steps to its accustomed prestige with a never sweeter cause for special
notice. It is not that the Ohio ladies
have not always held their own in
point of personal comeliness, but that now
they exceed all past records in that respect.
I will name but two ladies whose mention
will fairly illustrate my assertion. Mrs.
James E. Campbell and Mrs. J. H.
Outhwaite were present at the chief justice's reception, and both wore superb
toilets of black velvet. Mrs. Outhwaite has
sparkling dark eyes, and the early gray hair tolicts of black velvet. Mrs. Outhwaite has sparkling dark eyes, and the early gray hair that somehow is a legacy of fascination to women, as if the stored-up graces of generations were concentrated in her. Mrs. Campbell has a rosy complexion, a few threads of white in the mishight bands of her prettily poised head, and merry, gladsome eyes. Both ladies add to their natural attractions by that charm and grace of manner which is the power for conquest when set in such lovely exteriors.

The withdrawal of the Cabinet ladies for The withdrawal of the Cabinet 'Indies for the day made Wednesday quiet. Mrs. Mc-Calloch was at home in her cheery way. Miss Belle Vedder received her scores of friends, Mrs. B. H. Warder, of Ohlo, opened the Windom house in Scott circle to callers, and Mrs. Cheatham and her daughter, Miss Pauline Acklen, assisted by Mrs. Pinson, extanded her cordial southern hospitality to the long list of friends to which they are daily adding warm admiration. Society is permanently benefited by the advent of Mrs. Cheatham and Mr. and Miss Acklen, her charming son and daughter.

Mrs. John E. Beall gave her second card reception at the Gramercy, and, as usual, looked bewitching in a tolict of red slik draped with gold-bangled tulle. The ludles assisting were Mrs. Judge Wilson,

Miss Morgan, Mis Burleigh, the Misses Shellabarger, Miss Murray, Miss Anna Wilson, and Miss Carter. The pretty toilets in the lighted rooms were effective, and altogether the two receptions have been in every way successful and delightful, and given Mr. Beall's beautiful bride a charming introduction to capital society.

Hon. George Bancroft gave a dinner to Bishop Potter, of New York. Hon. and Mrs. S. Randall gave a dinner to Mrs. and Miss Fall, of Nashville, and a comparatively quiet day came to a close.

Mrs. John R. McPherson held her first reception on Thursday, and despite the discomforts of the weather the lovely new house was crowded. Mrs. McPherson attracts to her the nicest and hest of every animate and inanimate creation, and is fully entitled to all the homage received.

Mrs. Sherman and Miss Parsons saw many callers. The senator and Mrs. Sherman have sent out invitations for a series of card receptions on Monday evenings. Mrs. Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, was at home with her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Tibbetts. Mrs. Frye was at the Hamilton. Senator and Mrs. Camden and Miss Camden saw callers, and Mrs. Cullom and her daughters held their usual pleasant levee. Senator and Mrs. Holden, of Cleveland, and the President's dinner was truly beautiful as the readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Know.

as the readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN know.

There was a clear, snining sky on Friday, and the army and navy quarter was very gay. Mrs. Ricketts, assisted by Miss Camille Berghmanns, Miss Viola Myer, Miss Jennie Sherrill, and Miss Jones, of New York, held her usual crowded levee. Mrs. Potts gave a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss May Potts, which drew out all the fine old Washingtonians in the District. Mrs. Potts were a handsome costume of ashes of roses satin, veiled with Chantilly lace. The debutante wore a lovely ball dress of white Chambery gauze, with low corsage, garnished crystal passementeries, and bouquet de corsage of Henrietta roses, and hand bouquet of Cornelia Cook roses and lilles of the valley. Miss Adler, of Philadelphia, wore skirts of pink surah and laced bodice of clart velvet. Miss Agnes Dolph, in white silk, with corsage garniture of forget-me-nots, and Miss Daisy Ricketts in skirts jof pink satin, black velvet bodice, and Miss Mary Wilson in blue silk, presided in the dining room. Everybody was present to wish the charming hostess and the beautiful daughter all good and happiness, and the event was one of the notable ones of the season. Mrs. Gen. Paul, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Carroll, and the Countess d'Esterhazy, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mrs. Col. Lamar, jr., and Mrs. Nelson Brown, were at home, and the ladies of Tweifth street amongst whom are Mrs. J. M. Farquhar, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. C. M. Anderson, of Ohio, and others have also taken Friday for their day at home.

Mrs. John A. Walsh, of St. Louis, who is in the pretty house of Mrs. Hoxle, gave a delightful petite party last evening.

their day at home.

Mrs. John A. Walsh, of St. Louis, who is in the pretty house of Mrs. Hoxle, gave a delightful petite party last evening. The dainty rooms were lighted with soft candle glow, and flowers were placed in all the available spaces. The hostess, who is one of the most beautiful women of this nation of lovely women, received her guesta in a lovely gown of ivory brocade, draped with Honiton lace and edged with erystal passementerie. She wore a huge bouquet of gloire de Paris roses and chamois gloves. Mrs. Healey, of Chicago, who assisted in receiving, wore a handsome tollet of cream brocade, with claret velvet bodice. Mrs. Edward Humphreys, of New York, wore a becoming toilet of black silk, with sleeves and berthe of jetted luce. Mrs. Fall wore crimson and black satin, with crimson plumes. The tea and punch was served in an upper chamber, and a superb supper was served continuously in the dining room. The guests comprised all the prominent people of the capital, and was a very pretty and successful party. It is the intention of this charming hostess to give a series of entainments later in the season, and certainly her initial levee is highly satisfactory. Col. J. M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson gave a dimer late evening, and a very enjoyable hop was held in Willard's Hall.

Mrs. Whitney will throw open her beautiful house about the middle of next month for the benefit of funds of the training school for seryants. The entertainment will be a musical one, for which tickets will be sold. In addition to a fine musical programme it is possible that Mrs. James Brown Potter, the finest amateur artist in New York, will read a selection. The ladies of the school are Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Antiek Papere Mrs. Execution, Mrs.

New York, will read a selection. The ladies of the school are Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Aulick Palmer, Mrs. Farman, Miss Evarts Miss Cutts, Miss Howell, Miss Tuckerman. they will have charge of all the pre-

Next week gayety will be generally resumed. Miss Cieveland will hold her reception this afternoon, and will be assisted by Mrs. Cassidy, of Albany, N. Y., who, with her son, Col. William R. Cassidy, are guests at the white house for a week.

Dr. and Mrs. George B. Loring hold a conversazione this evening.

Col. and Mme. Bonaparte are at home on Sunday evening.

Sunday evening.

Mrs. Utley and Miss Love have returned to Buffalo, after a pleasant stay at the white house.

Mrs. Maj. Tucker, of Santa Fe, is the guest of her

guest of her mother, Mrs. Logan, at Calumet place.

The Swedish minister and Mms. Reuterskiold have gone to New York to participate in the frivolities of fashion at the metropolis for a fortnight. They will attend the opera and Mrs. Ogden Goelet's and the Patriarchs' ball.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney will give their Friday dinner next week to Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle. They will continue the hospitable traditions of the house by throwing it open for a series of card recentions. ing it open for a series of card receptions on Thursdays in February, which was the night of the Frelinghuysens' memorable receptions

might of the Frelinghuyseus' memorable receptions.

Mrs. Cockrell will give a postponed luncheon on Tuesday to Mrs. Carlisie and the ladies of the Cabinet.

Mrs. Painter gives a small dancing party to her daughter, Miss Painter, to-night Mrs. Hunt, of F street, has with her Mrs. Sheldon, of New York, who will give an exhibition of art needlework next week.

Mrs. Lyman, the wife of Representative Lyman, of Iowa, has resumed the last Tuesday of each month as her visiting day. The society columns of our Fort Smith exchanges contain many handsome compliments to Miss Mary Chandler, the charming and accomplished daughter of Hon. Jeff Chandler of this city. Miss Chandler is visiting her uncle, Hon. J. C. Parker, United States district judge at Fort Smith, Ark. She is the recipient of much attention, and is a great favorite in society. She will probably prolong her delightful visit there until spring.

PERSONALITIES.

HON. THOMAS E. TULL, of St. Louis, is at the N. D. SPERRY, ex-postmaster at New Haven,

E. S. CUTCHLEO and wife, of Salt Lake City, Utah, bave apartments at the Ebbitt. WARREN POND, of New York, the proprietor of the extract bearing his name, is at the Riggs House

ELISHA GRAY, the telephone inventor, hicago, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Riggs House. GEN., MRS., AND MISS OAKES Will leave the

city early next week to visit friends in St. Augustine, Fla. They will return to Washingt EX-COMPTROLLER KNOX is president of the Bank of the Republic, New York, in which Comptroller Cannon has accepted the vice

presidency. A PARTY of Indian boys and girls, under Capt. Pratt, of the Carlisle school, called on the President and Miss Cleveland yesterday and were given a hearty reception

Lighthope, Newark, N. J.; Gov. C. T. Black, York, Pa.; Gen. Wm. T. Carlin, U. S. A., are among the late prominent arrivals at the E Among the President's callers yesterday were

Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, A. A. Smalley, C. A.

Speaker Carlisle, Senators Colquitt, Saulsbury, Call, Voorhees, Hale, Gen. Slocum, Assistant Secretary Porter, Representatives Curtin, Mof-fatt, Herman, Bynum, Davidson, Eldridge, Benjamin, Butterworth, Henley, Price, and Eden Taylor.

THE President received nearly 500 people restorday in the east room, where the flowers and decorations of the state dinner of the night before were still in their places. The recortion lasted only a short time, and among the callers were the delegates to the Board of Trade.